him with the letters that he had addressed to me; will stare it exactly; the letter which was brought by Mr. Tracy to me was dated July 24, 1874.

orongut by Mr. Tracy to me was dated July 24, 1874.

Judge Porter here showed the witness a copy of the letter in question which is printed in a pamphlet of the case that has a very large circulation in the court room. Mr. Moulton looked at it caimy and the consel asked, lave you the original of that letter received from Mr. Receiver A. I do not know whether I have or not; I will search for it and produce it in the morning, if I have it; I think I must have it.

The letter, which the counsel then read, is from Mr. Receiver informing "bear Mr. Moulton" that he (bit. Beecher) is engaged in making out a statement and needed the papers and documents infrusted to his (Mr. Moulton's) hands. He requests that they be sent him by Mr. racy, and he will return them as soon as he can make extracts or copies of them.

Q. What raily did you make to this letter of only 21. A. I told him I was going out of town; that is all that I distinctly remember; perhaps my reading wast followed may ceires my memory.

Witness here read the points from the book above referred to and sair—I told min I could not houbrably give to Mr. Beecher the papers and documents in this controversy, nor could I give them my office and put it in his pecket and took it away with sim.

Q. Did Mr. Tracy ask you for a copy of the papers? A. He said a gentleman named Cunning.

my office and put it in his pocket and took it away with sim.

Q. Did Mr. Tracy ask you for a copy of the papers? A. He said a gentieman named Cunning-lam, a friend of both parties, could be safely intrusted with making copies of the documents referred to: I said that it I long to hot to give copies to one party! coght not to give them to the other; I was going away that day, and I did go away.

Q. Did you say anything about the honorable obligations which you were under preventing you from sending the origina at the Percentage of the sort.

Q. Did General Tracy write a letter which you remained to receive? A. General Tracy sat down at my desk and wrote a hote, but I did not refuse to receive it.

receive it.

Q. Did he not read it to you and you refused to receive it? A. He put it in his pocket; I don't remember whether he read it or not; he wrote it in

member whether he read it or not; ne wrote it in may office,
Q. Was it not addressed to you? A. I don't know whether it was to me or not.
Q. What did you understand about the letter?
A. I did not understand anything about it.
Q. Way, didn't you say he did give you a letter and now do you say you don't understand it to be the letter to you? A. Mr. Tracy said, "I will write a letter asking for copies," and having written a letter he put it in his pocket and I don't recollect receiving it nor do I remember hearing it read.
Q. When you wrote the letter to Mr. Seecher then't Mr. Tracy said ty wouldn't let him have the originals that copies of the papers would do as well.

A. Mr. Tracy said copies night do as well.

Well.

Q. Do you deny the original answer? A. I don't deny the original, nor do I deny either; I did not think that I could honorably uo either—give the originals or permit of their being copied.

Q. When did you bext hear from Mr. Be-cher on the subject? A. I don't know the date, sir.

Q. When did you receive the letter of July 24?

A. I did not receive the letter of July 28 until my return to Brooklyn on August 4. My letters were forwarded to me by messenger during my absence at Narraganestt, but I did not receive this letter until I returned.

Q. When did you leave home? A. I let home

Q. When did you leave home? A. I let home July 24, and returned on August 4, when I received

July 24, and returned on August 4, when I received this letter.

The counsel here read the letter of Mr. Beecher, expressing the wish for Mr. Moulton to appear before the investigating Committee and oring with him all that bears upon the case.

Q. Now, Mr. Noulton, do you take offence at that letter? Did you consider it to be unfriendly?

A. No, sir; I did not take offence at that letter; I didn't consider it unfriendly.

Q. On receiving the letter of July 28 on the 4th of August you wrote again to Mr. Beecher? A. I did, sir.

Coohsel here read Frank Moulton's reply to the

of August you wrote again to Mr. Beecher? A. I did, sir.

Counsel here read Frank Moulton's reply to the request for the documents and letters intrusted to him, that they might be used in the controversy with Mr. Thion. Moulton takes occasion to remind Mr. Beecher in this letter that if he will recollect the left the papers in his care, that he would not in honor give them to either party to aid him as against the other," and assuring Mr. Beecher that he had not shown any of the papers to Theodore Thiton and regretting the position that each held to the other. He assures him that he (Moulton) will not exhibit the papers "until compelled to do so in a caurt of justice."

Q. Ar. Moulton, at that time you were the "mutnal friend" of both these parties, were you not? A. I had been as iriendly to one party as I was to the other?

Q. Were you as triendly to one party as to the other when you wrote that letter to Mr. Beecher?

A. I was the triend of Mr. Beecher, and the iriend of Mr. Titton at the time when I wrote that letter.

Q. You cherished the same steading triendship?

A. I was the friend of Mr. Beecher, and the friend of Mr. Tifton at the time when I wrote that letter.

Q. You oberished the same steadfast friendship?

A. I did.

A. I did.

Q. Had you suffered no wrong from Mr. Beecher up to that time? A. I had suffered no wrong from him except in his having asked me to ue for him.

Q. And did you it for him? A. I did.

Q. And did you think it wrong to lie for him?

Judge Porter had gone on in the line of his cross

examination about forty minutes when Mr. Beach interrupted and the Judge took his seat, while Messrs. Evarts and Beach discussed the admissibility of Mr. Beecher's letters as statements of Judge Neilson plainly intimated that he did

not consider such letters as conclusive. Both Messis. Porter and Evarts successively spoke and Mr. Beach each time replied. Now was apparent the value of an extra counsellor on the delence, a fresh man constantly in reserve. It was, now-ever, but fitteen minutes to three o'clock and Mr. Beach held on without fatigue,
The Judge ruled out Mr. Beecher's letters, and

an exception was entered with some little feeling. The theory of the Judge and the plaintiff's counsel was that Mr. Beecher's letters, appealing for his own, might have been written to make statements and put them on record for evidence.

ments and put them on record for evidence.

Mr. Evarts said while they admitted those letters had nothing to do with Mr. Iftou, they had a bearing pertinent to the issue. Mr. Moulton as the depositary of hieroship had possession of papers and was in possession of oral communications and now a controversy arises in which these papers are pertinent and important in behalt of Mr. Beecher, who had consided them to the care of the witness. It was proper to institute inquiries to show the attitude and conduct of this witness from the moment this continence was reposed with the behef that he should have access to them. He took the attitude of denying and excluding Mr. Beecher from these papers, and it was their purpose to show that from the itme he hence the accessionant by Mr. Beecher witness had assumed a hostile position towards him. It was the initial step explanation which they were making.

had assumed a hostile position towards film. It was the initial step explanation which they were making.

Judge Neilson said that unless the remaiging forcespondence goes to show hostile feeling the efters were not admissible.

Mr. Porter argued that the letters themselves were given to show the nostility to Mr. Beecher as a part of the res gostwo for the man letters in the case, and Mr. Beach replies that they did not deny it was competent to show it? The counses that was did not deny it was competent to show it? The counses that wad it could be done by proving conversations, calants of quarrels and controversy. He would assart that, according to the doctrine of the law, however, you cannot give details as to from what the hostility charged is to be inserted. It is only from acts of the witness that that can be inferred. This letter of Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton is direproach and indignation. The fact of refusal has been already stated, and the jury can determine for themselves on that fact, but the letters are out of place, and he would request his floner to examine the question.

Judge Neilson said he would examine the matter. The correspondence at lattly in.

Mr. Everts claimed that they had the right to show what application they would make of the correspondence, and they would request his floner application. They would show by withness' answers his nostility to Mr. Beecher.

Judge Neilson ruled out the letters and defence moved as a southly to Mr. Beecher.

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Judge Neilson ruled out the letters and defence moved as a southly to Mr. Beecher.

ters excluded and resumed the examination of

Q. It was not until you received the answer of August 4 that your friendly relationship with Mr. Beesaer terminated? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Porter—I renew the offer to prove that this letter was the cause of the discontinuance of the friendly relations between the witness and Mr. Beecher. Judge Neilson-That is shown by the statement

Judge Neilson—That is shown by the statement of the lacts.

Q. After August 4 did you ever enter Mr. Reecher's house A. I never entered his house after August 4.

Q. Did he visit your house after that time? A. No. sir, not after that time.

Q. When did you first call at his house before September 36, 1830? A. I think I called first at his house to make New Year's calls.

Q. Did you ever know him before that day? A. I never met him before that day, nor he me to my knowledge.

Q. I understand that the inception of your friendship for Mr. Beecher was on that stormy night when you learned that he mad debauched the wire of your particular friend, Theodore Tilton, and that the termination of that irrendship was the time when you rebused to accord him access to the papers and decuments which he had intuition to your keeping? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time did you first become acquainted with Mr. Tilton? A. I became acquainted with him in liss, at use New York Free Academy.

Q. At any other institute? A. At no other institute.

Q. How long were you together there? A. We were their until 1854, and were classmates part of

ture.
Q. How long were you together there? A. We were there until 1864, and were classmates part of the time.
Q. Were you very friendly with him there? A. I was friendly with him.
Q. Did he do you lavors while at school? A. I don't remember that he did me lavors.
Q. You received a prize while there, cid you not? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did not Mr. Tilton accommodate you and enable you to get a prize?
When Moulton was asked by Porter if he had not taken a prize at the Free Academy by Tilton

not taken a prize at the Free Academy by Tilton withdrawing from the competition, one of the Brooklyn reporters said, sollo voce:—"There! I wrote a romance to that effect one day, and Porter has been goobled up by it."

has been gobbled up by it."

This probably accounts for Mr. Moulton not remembering any such occurrence.

membering any such occurrence.

A. No, sir.

Q. Where did he go when he left the Academy?

A. He went into some newspaper office as a reporter; I leit school in 1854, and went to work with Woodruff & Robinson as a boy: saw Mr. Thron frequently, and oar kindly relations continued: I aved in New York unth 1863—4, when I came to live in Brooklyn; had then become a cierk in the office, and had an interest in the firm; after that time we met more frequently; Mr. filron was residing in Livingston street; I did not visit his house, though we were friendly until 1867—5, and he came to my house about that time; I think our families were not very intimate.

Q. When did you first become banker for Mr. Tilton? A. In 1811 he deposited some miney with Woodruff & Robinson.

Q. Had he ever transacted business with you before? A. He never had any pecuniary business with me before: I never lent him money before, nor do fremember doing any business with him prior to that time; I had quite frequently been to his house before that, and he had been to mine frequently; he often are his means and stept at my house; It was about the 1st of January, 1871, that he deposited \$4,000 with me; it was at his instance and not my suggestion that this deposite was made.

Q. Was it for any special purpose—in connection

ade. Q. Was it for any special purpose—in connection Q. Was to for any special purpose—in connection with any newspaper enterprise?

A. Not at that time. He drow the money out from time to time by draft.

Witness here requested Mr. Porter to furnish nim with the date of the letter of Mr. Beecher, the original of which they expressed a wish to have, and, it being four o'clock and five minutes, the counsel agreed to suspend the cross-examination for the day.

The Lourt then adjourned until eleven o'clock this forenoon.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

A meeting of the geological section of the Ly-ceum of Natural History was held last evening at the rooms of the society, No. 64 Madison avenue. Pro-fessor J. S. Newberry, the President, occupied the ing been read and approved the President read a letter from Professor D. S. Martin, who was to have read a paper on "The Relations of the Atlantic Gneiss Belt." stating his inability to be present on half of a committee of which he was chairman, that from investigations already made it was found that the area of the late earthquake was much larger than had previously been supposed, extending from Newark, N. J., to Stamford, Conn., east and west, and from Fishkill Landing to Staten Island,

C. And did you it ior him? A. I did.

Q. And did you think it wrong to lie for him?

A. I do mot access to the papers which you defined to him?

A. I do not access to the papers which you defined to him?

A. I do not access to the papers which you defined to him?

A. I mean to say that Mr. Tilton did not have access to the papers.

Q. Do you mean to say that Mr. Tilton did not have the so-called letter of contrition?

Q. Did you mean that when you wrote this letter that you had furnished no copies on the retree that you had furnished note to him?

A. I did mean it: I had turnished note to him?

A. I did mean it: I had turnished note to him?

A. I did mean it: I had turnished note to him?

A. I did mean it: I had turnished note to him?

A. I did mean it: I had turnished note to him?

A. I did mean it: I had turnished note to him?

Beener? A. I handed it to him while he booked it.

Q. Dod you not detate it to him while he booked it.

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Q. Dod you not detate it to him while he booked it.

Q. Dod you not detate it to him while he booked it.

Q. Dod you not detate it to him while he booked it.

Q. Dod you not have been guided by it if that read it.

Y. Would you swear to that off.

Q. Dod you read him that book.

Q. Do you remember him sending that level.

Q. Dod you read Mr. Tilton's statement.

Q. Dod you read Mr. Tilton's girst statement.

Q. Dod you not have papers, saying they level.

Q. Dod you read Mr. Tilton's first statement.

Q. Dod you not have papers, saying they level.

Q. Dod you read Mr. Tilton's first statement.

Q. Dod you read Mr. Tilton's first statement.

Q. Dod you hear it read?

Q. D

the somewhat questionable style of Parisian dan-

The charity ball in aid of the Northeastern Dispensary will also take place to-night, at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. 1: is expected that this will be a very fine entertainment, and as the that have occurred in the city, there is reason for believing that this one will be no exception.

On That-bay night the tenth annual bail of the Cercle Français of Harmonie will be the occasion of a large assemblage in the Academy of Music. It is almost undecessary to say that this assemblage will be a very brithant one and the means to annise rovel. antise toyel.

The Bachelor's Clab will also have a pleasant time at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms on the evening

time at Ferrerols Assembly Rooms on the evening of the day haxt.

In Brooklyn the season is unusually dult. The lesser social clubs have not given the number of "nops" they have been in the habit of having, and as yet none have occurred which can be compared to the affairs given at the Academy of Music in that city in past seasons. The Emerald Society will, however, meet all its friends and the friends of orphans at the Academy of Music on the 26th inst. The proceeds of the ball of the Emerald Association go every year to the support of the Catholic Orphan Asylum.

NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of the New York Mineralogical Society took place last evening in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, Dr. Meredith Clymer in the Chair. After the transaction of some routhe business, Dr. Clymer delivered his inaugural address, thanking the memoers for again electing him president, and reserving in glowing terms to the growth and standing of the society. Dr. Revery Robinson lead an interesting paper on "Diseases of the Largux and Pharynx," which was

THE EGYPTIANS IN DARFUR.

(From Galignani's Messenger, Dec. 27.) The Khemve of Egypt is losing no time in securing possession of Dariur, of which country his troops, victorious over the native sovereign, already occupy a great portion. Being awa d that a military domination can found nothing durable, and that it is to a regular and just civil administration, to sate and easy commercial and administration, to sale and easy commercial and inferred. This letter of Air, Beecher to Mr. Moulton is of reprozen and mignation. The act of rerust has been already stated, and the jury can determine tor themselves on that tact, but the letters are out of place, and he would request his floater to examine the question.

Juoge Neilson said he would examine the matter, and they had the right to show what application they would make of the correspondence, and they would show up without a speciation. They would show up without a speciation. They would show up without an awers as nostility to Mr. Beecher.

Judge Neilson ruled out the letters and defence and ruled out the subject of the letters and defence and ruled out the subject of the letters and defence and ruled out the subject of the latter of the live of the latter of the live of the live of the live of the live of the l

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PRESERVATION OF GAME.

BEGULAR MEETING OF THE NEW YORK ASSOCIA TION-HORATIO SEYMOUR ON FISH CULTURE-

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The regular monthly meeting of the New York Association for the Protection of Game was held last evening at the residence of Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, No. 26 East Iwentieth street, the Presdent, Mr. Royal Phelps, in the chair. The Secre tary, Mr. Thomas N. Cuthbert, read the minutes of ast month's meeting. A communication from the Denver (Col.) Shooting Club was received stating but an organization had been formed for protecting game on the eastern slope of the Rocky Moun-

were read, asking the President up to what time the sale of venison, partridge, grouse, &c., was allowed by law. Mr. Pheips answered these in-quiries by stating that the sale of venison was robibited after the end of January, trout after darch 15, partriage, grouse, &c., after March 1.

The accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer were presented by the Chair, and a committee, Pennyman, was named as a Committee of Audit. The Chair made a statement that Mr. Townsend Cox resigned six months ago with the intention of going to Europe, but sickness in his family prevented him from doing so, and he now desired to renew his membership of the club.

There was some little debate as to the mode of procedure by which Mr. Cox could renew his mem-

procedure by which Mr. Cox could renew his membership. It was finally settled that Mr. Cox should be allowed to withdraw his resignation and stand as before a member of the club, AMENDMENT TO THE GAME LAWS.

The Secretary read the following proposed amendment to the act for the preservation of moose, wild deer and ish, passed April 29, 1871:—

The second section of the said act shall be amended so as to read as follows:—
Sacrios 2—No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any wild dues, boose of brands between the ist day of september, nor any wood duck between the fast day of september, and the ist day of september, and the list of surface, analytic states, godwin, unriew, seen beautiful or sandy the set of fannary and the ist of Julie, ander a penalty of \$5 for each bird so killed or had in possession.

cach bird so killed or had in possession.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

The Chair announced the presence of Governor Seymour, who was brought forward and introduced to the memoers and presented with a seat on the right of the President.

The Secretary announced that in the Supreme Court, before Judge Van Brunt, he was that day successful in a suit against Messrs, Middleton & Carman, of Fulton Market, for selling trout out of season and resulting in a fine of \$2,500.

The chairman announced that the invested finds of the association amounted to \$3,400 in five-twenties. FISH CULTURE.

twenties.

FISH CULTURE,

Mr. Phelps cailed upon Governor Seymour to say a lew words in regard to fish calture, a subject with which he was well aquainted.

Governor Seymour said that it he did not run well through the State he walked a good deal of it. He had gained quite a reputation as a fisherman, which he thought he nardly deceived. As one of the Fish commissioners he would say, in case the Legislature granted the necessary appropriation, they would be in a position to stock all the streams of the State with fish. If we can thus multiply this species or lood artificially to an innefinite extent we will contribute much to the comfort and happiness of tae people of the State. We are now entaged hatching various kinds of fish in our place at Rochester, and in a short time we will be able to give out enough to all those who may make application.

RE-ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The officers of last year were then re-elected for the ensuing year. Messers, Palmer, Swau and Gilbert were elected to the Executive Council for the year.

Mr. Whitchead reported that, with one excep-

bert wore elected to the Executive council for the year.

Mr. Whitehead reported that, with one exception, all the suits prosecuted in behalf of the society for the year have been successful.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the residence of Mr. Benjamin L. Swan, No. 5 West Twentieth street, on the second Monday in February.

THE UNION LEAGUE MEETING.

FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPT TO INDORSE SHERI-DAN'S ACTION.

Although reporters were excluded from the tion to Louisiana, by the Union League last evening, enough was learned to indicate that the resolutions offered were in tenor about as follows:-That disorder has reigned in Louisiana for Legislature was a crime against the people, while the movement of General Sheridan' and military was only an incident; no injustice was done to individual liberty or civil rights, and while surther armost intervention was deemed im-politic and unsaid, it was believed that Congress would find the true remedy for the troubles in Louisiana, and the President be relieved from grave responsibilities which, however, he had hitherto discharged with singuiar honesty and ability.

After a very animated discussion, during which ability.

After a very animated discussion, during which it occame evident that many of the most influential members condemned the action of the President and of General Sheridan, the cidb adjourned without taking any action, whatever. It was impossible to harmonize the conflicting views, and the discussion being simply a private cidb matter, secrecy was enjoined upon the members and secretary.

GOVERNOR BEDLE.

PROGRAMME OF HIS INAUGURATION TO-DAY-IMPOSING OFFEMONIES PROJECTED.

most elaborate preparations have been made for the maugural ceremonies of Governor Bedle, of New Jersey, which take place to-day at Treaton. Yesterday crowds of strangers began to arrive in Trenton, and it is anticipated that the largest assemblage of people ever seen in that his toric old city will be present.

The following programme for the inauguration

has been announced:-The military escort, consisting of the Fourth and Ninth regiments, N. G. S. N. J., headed by the Givernor's Island Band, will be under command of Colonel Dupley S. Steele. The column will form at eleven of cock on Chinton street, and march to the Taylor Opera House, where the manufaration will take place in the presence the imaguration will take place in the presence of the Senate and house of Assembly. Opening prayer will be offered by key. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D., Jerses City, after which the official oath will be administered to the Governor Parker will active the Great Sen of the State, and the new Governor will be introduced to the members of the Senate and House of Assembly by the President will roen deliver his mangural address, at the conclusion of which benediction will be offered by the Rev. Thomas Hanlou. D. D. of Trenton. A military parade will afterward take place and a review at the State House by Governor Bedie. Battery A, First brigade, will fire a sainte as the collimin passes in review, in the evening Governor heade will hold a reception at the State House, beginning at eight o'clock.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES-A BLOW AT THE JERSEY CITY KING.

Both Houses of the New Jersey Legislature met last evening in Trenton. The President of the Senate announced the committees. Mr. Stone being Chairman of the Judiciary, Mr. Potts of the Finance, Mr. Hill of the Education, Mr. Hopkins of the Ratiroad and Canals, Mr. Sewell of the Mili-

of the Railroad and Canais, Mr. Sewell of the Militia, Mr. Jarrard of the Municipal Corporations.

Mr. Thorn of Agriculture, Mr. Schuitz of Pisherles and Mr. Sewell of Riparian Rights.

In the Rouse Mr. Rate is Chairman of the Judiciary, Mr. McGhi of the Municipal Corporations, Mr. Hendrickson of the Municipal Corporations, Mr. Carey of Revision of Laws, Mr. Shanno Federal Relations, Mr. Woodred of Riparian Rights, Mr. Dodd of Ways and hears, Mr. McGee of Railroads and Canais, Mr. Sheeren of the Shaking Fund, Mr. Patterson of Claims and Pensions and of State Prison. Hudson county has the charitmanship of six committees.

Mr. T. S. Henry introduced a bid providing that any person convicted of misteminanor or any crime shail not of eligible to hold office. This bill was deleated last year by the reproducians in order that the convicted Commissioners of Jersey City ingent retain their places. It will be made a cancus inconstruct by the democrats this session.

In the Senate Mr. Adoctintroduced a bill regulating the salary of the Prosecutor of the Picas in Hudson deducy.

The Hopper-Carr contested election was brought up in the Senate.

THE JERSEY CITY WORKMEN.

The steel works at the loot of Watren street. Jersey City, were closed resterday. The men were informed that they must accept a reduction of ten per cent in their wages, and as the men of ten per cent in their wages, and as the men-were not prepared to meet the proposition, busi-ness was suspended. A committee of the em-ployes will wait on the proprietors this forenced and probably accept the situation. A reduction in the laboring stan of the Pennsylvalia and Eric Ralifoads will be made at the end of this month. There are not less than 1,200 men of the laboring class now out of employment in Jersey City, and there is no immediate prospect of re-lied.

long by treachings.

THE NAVY.

Admiral Porter's Annual Report to the Secretary of the Navy.

WORTHLESS WOODEN SHIPS.

Necessity of Adopting the Latest Improvements in Naval Construction.

HEAVIEST GUNS WILL WIN.

Forts and Torpedoes Are Not Enough for Harbor Defence.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER NAVIES.

tary of the Navy his annual report of the condi-tion of the national navy and its history during the last year. It is dated November 6, 1874, and commences with a narrative of the assembling of lutions were conducted under the command of Rear Admiral Case, affording opportunity to improve the discipline and efficiency of the service, rapidly making raw crews effective in manusurtime the unusual assembling of naval vessels our naval service. The report proceeds:-

INPERIORITY OF OUR NAVAL VESSELS.

I took great pains to keep fully informed of everything that related to the West India fleet, and, while well impressed with its personnel, I reget to eay that the fleet snowed itself very unsuitable for war purposes; either to contend against the improved class of vessels now being built by foreign Powers or to cut up an enemy's commerce.

to contout against the improved class of vessels now being built by toreign Powers or to cut up an enemy's commerce.

In the first place, nearly all our ships were of wood, maprovided with improved ordinance, and only one or two of them having a speed of ten knots. Now, even the heaviest war vessels built in Europe far surpass this speed when fitted for sea.

I need scarcery say that officers of the navy who expect to take part in any conflict that may arise between our country am a foreign. Power, look with anxiety for all improvement in our ships, more particularly since the West India drid made it apparent to the youngest of them that our combined force of vessels was incabable of a successful encounter with a feet of one fourth its size built out modern principles. Indeed, one such ships a facet like our modern principles. Indeed, one such ships a facet like our modern principles. Indeed, one such ships a facet like our modern principles. Indeed, one such ships a facet like our of the outlet of the outlet

more imperiance than a few millions of dollars.

Nouse the second of the

armed with a pistol encountering a monated man in armor armed with a preech-loading rifle. He adds:—

OUR MUSTER.

We have now but six monitors fit for service out of the forty-sight which appear on the navy register. Eventy wers long ago condemned as unit for service.

The available monitors formed part of our West India fleet, which lately assembled; but they would have been of intlease in a fleet fight on account of their want of speed. Their turrets and hulls could not resist the neavy rined projecties show in use, and they cannot raise their turrets from their sents in a sea way, for the water would russ in and chings their holds.

These monitors were built during the late war for a specific purpose, which they amply fulfhied—wiz, to operate in smooth water against fortifications and for the sent in a sea way, for the water would russ in and chings their holds.

These monitors were built during the late war for a specific purpose, which they amply fulfhied—wiz, to operate in smooth water against fortifications and for themselves admirably adapted, and their for the start in themselves admirably adapted, and their for the start themselves admirably adapted, and their for the start themselves admirably adapted, and their for the start themselves admirably adapted, and their for the start, which they were practically invulnerable a. that them. Possessing the highwest ordinance then known, they were a march for any single ship affort; but since they were built test and eleven inch piace have been easily perforated by the eleven-inch rifle.

Ether of the above mentioned gains could perforate the furress of any of our monitors, while the vessels from which they were fired ould remains the turrets of our monitors, while the vessels from which they were fired ould remain at a disance where our smooth bore guns could do them no harm. It such guns could so easily demonsts the terrorts of our monitors, what chance would include his hope of the program and the start have against a sais like the intextile monitors were

Results of an examination of the

Results of an examination of the monitors are then given. With reference to furnishing them with defensive armor of fron plating, which might privide them to some extent from the effect of heavy projecticles. This no esteems impractivities are to low any projecticles. This no esteems impractivities of nations are littleded to bear, which would bring them too low in the water for saie navigation outside of farfors.

SEHIND OTHER NATIONS.

Thus you will see that these monitors, with their present tatteries, sneed and armor, are in no respect a match for the new style of fron-clads, with their power of real guars and it was apparent to myself and to every officer of the West India fleet who had studied and studied, that the rhonitors would have been of intic avail if brought in contact with the foreign vessels in this subject, that the rhonitors would have been of intic avail if brought in contact with the foreign vessels in class are matters that can be thoroughly appreciated enjy by professional mea, and a though there is not an officer in our navy who would liestate to command such vessels as we have in time of war, yet navel men feel that they will be compeled to sacrifice life and reputation if ever they go into sction with our monitors outside a harbor.

To the younger officers, who have not experienced the inconveniences of war and look upon it as merely a pleasant episode it match that while and the world the that what sort of a vessel added the mesticate when he was sort of a vessel delide themselves with the hope that, when there will be a rule a wakening to the actual pesition of affairs if we do not rollow the example of toreign nations, and pleasant episode it make them into taite.

It called upon at this time to command the feets of the inference of the service, there is not a havy in the world that is not in advance of us as required super and take them into taite.

It called upon at this time to command the feets of the line of succeed with such an incongraous set of vessels as we not succeed with

Business of the war.

Of all the wooden naval constructions of the war only three are left available; the uplanes are decayed and laid up, incumbering the yards, and only fit to be broken up or sold out of service. Of the lefty-eight fron-clads thirty-one can be of no use except to sink as narbor obstructions. Out of the unrety-inte wooden vessels on the navy list only thirty-one can properly be called vessels-of-

the lorty-eight fron-clade thirty-one can be of no tase except to stak as narbor constructions. Out of the ninely-nine wooden vessels on the nary list only thirty-one can properly be called vessels-of-war, and not one of them can contend with for eight ships of equal-size. Of the monitors only the Dictator has speed, and she Leeds repairs. Vessels of the Connecticut and Congress class, it well built, are commended as effective against an enemy's commerce. A detailed description of the several vessels follows, showing clearly that they are severally far below what we need for war service outside, though the monitors may be useful as halppy defences:

If he reliable monitors the Menadnock, Mintonoch, Ambitute, Schnick and Ierror-really valuable vessels—want thorough repairs, entre new halls of from and new engines. They could not now go with safety from port to port, asthough integral of the word of the commend that they be aftered as follows:

I propose that they be aftered as follows:

I propose that they be aftered as follows:

I propose that their hults should be built on the brakest blate arrangement, like the English armor-plates vesses, and has the torped vessel harm, the latter the first vesse, in the United States constructed in this plan. This would give the vessels adouble bottom and donnie frame throughout, and would enable them to carry bearly twice the thiokness of rom on huil and turrets, or at least enough to make them invulnerable against the 9, 2 and 18 to me give evested the minted them to carry would be still greater. Those vessels should have engines of great power and simplicity of design, of the compound type, which would enable them to carry would be still greater. I have vessels who huil and turrets, or at least enough to make them invulnerable against the 9, 2 and 18 to me give evested which would enable them to carry would be still greater. I have vessels should have engines of great power and simplicity of design, of the compound type, which would enable them to creat the first would b

RAMS AND TORPEDOES.

No ship is considered a complete fighter without an efficient ram, and that necessary change in the build of modern war ships is fully considered by the report in reference to the reconstruction of the monitors, as well as the requisites of speed and the ability thoroughly to resist heavy shot. The fact is, stated that shore fortifications alone cannot successfully detend a harbor, and the subject of torpedoes is discussed at length.

cannot successfully detend a harbor, and the suoject of torpedoes is discussed at length.

UNPREPARED FOR A WAR.

In organizing the system on which a naw has to be
built it is necessary to take into consideration—first, the
needs of the country for the protection of its commerce;
second; the fixent of coast to be detended and the exposed condition of the scaboard cities; third, the relaions of the country with the other Fower of the world
and the advancement continually made in the science
of marvilme war; is out in took definition of the ince,
and, at whatever cost, place the navy in condition to
the interest of the country with the other fower of the world
when its condition is rully considered it would be the
height of toily to call it "efficient." for, while that delusion last, no sinches will be given by Congress, ani
war is alrow yearly more interior to other Fowers.

When its condition is rully considered it would be the
height of toily to call it "efficient." for, while that delusion last, no sinches will be given by Congress, ani
war is alrow yearly more interior to other Fowers.

When thereof upon a readout afternative; still more so
when fured upon a readout afternative; still more so
when fured upon a readout afternative; still more so
when fured upon a readout suffering the subject, because I know the real condition of the subject, because I know the real condition of the nation, and
may yet live to-see my country humilized from the
fact that no attention has been paid to the recommendations of those whose duty it will be to least our ships
into action or direct their movements in time of war.

Now its as good a time as any to inaspirate a comprehensive system of naval detence, which would be the
proper term to apply to the operations of a non-asyressive nation that does not require a navy with which to
ware aggressive war, but simply to prefer the is accost and
commerce. We can only maintain our position among
mations by following in their wake in naval matters if
we do not as

half.

NOT ALWAYS EFFECTIVE.

Too much confidence is felt by our army torpedo officers in the effects of their sunken torpedoes on passing

Too much confidence is felt by our army torpedo officers in the effects of their sunken torpedoes on passing ships.

No doubt if a torpedo should explode under a vessel it would destroy her instantiv, but out of the many planted on the hottom lew hazo begin bound effective in time of need, especially after having lain for some time, and then unless the torpedoes are to be fired upon impact or by circuit closets, they could do no harm to a fleet passing up in a dark night, at a distance would there be of exploding a torpedo just at the right time? Even suppose a few ships were destroyed, that would not prevent the others from goild ahead.

To build a great number of fishing ships on any but the monitor plan, seems unadvisable, as we require mostly four vessels for the defence of our coasts. It is beyond our power to wage war on the emastor any for the mostly four vessels for the defence of our coasts, it is beyond our power to wage war on the emastor any for the mostly four vessels for the defence of our coasts. It is not not seen to the coast of any for the proper appliances for descriptions of the proper appliances for descriptions of the coast of the coas

HEAVY STEEL BEFECH-LOADING BIFLES.
What we require for immediate service is—first a
custs of steel breech-loading gun, superior to the 700pounder thirty-tive but ruled gun. These are needed for
our monitors, which should each have one amouthore
and one rich gun. Second, guns superor to the 421number eightesn on gun, for our seagoing fron-clads
and for plos guns in our wooden vessels. Third, 250nomader twelve ton guns, for our smaller class of ves-

pounder twelve ton gans, for our smaller class of vessels as pivot suns, which would be equivalent to nine,
ten and twelve-lock rides.

Taking into con ideration the punching powers of the
shot from tees guns on leaving the muzels. I find the
twenty-live ton gun is about three and a half, the eightion ton gun more than three, the nins ton gun nearly
twice and the axamid a buff ton gun one and a half, the
eight word as our beaviest stay eight, pounder, while
as powern as our beaviest stay eight, pounder, while
as powern as our beaviest stay eight, pounder, while
as powern as our beaviest stay eight, pounder, while
as powern as our beaviest stay eight, pounder, while
as powern as our beaviest stay eight, pounder, while
as powern as our beaviest stay eight, pounder, while
as powern and the capture of the great stay.

The constants of market was the great stay of the
time, the eighteen on gun rices a rough thea of, the advantion in decases even more rapidly than the pentilending
power per inch of circumitione.

Constant Kapid in great was the pentilending
power per inch of circumitione.

So rapid is the march of improvement in ordinance
that every year finds us more inspless, and under the
circumstances it would be as unjust to expect sinceses of
that every very finds us into eight for each on victory for our army provided with smoothbore artillery
and chi rashioned musels against riled field pieces and
Remington breath-loaders.

Our prepile are very exacting and are apt to show a

and the finishment musters against rifled rifled precess and Remington bream-loaders.

Our people are very exacting and are apt to show a good dead of feeling against these who encounter deleas, as I frequently had occasion to motice during the late civil war, without unity informing themselves of the civil war, without unity informing themselves of the civil war, without unity informing themselves of the civil war, without unity information themselves of the civil war, without unity information themselves of the popular chagen would be vasily greater if our ships were driven from the ocean in a foreign war and our ports become include yearded by a blockating force. Under such circumstances our many would have great cause of domplated at being sent on a forform hope with gains and vessels built ance left. The many would not be of the many in such a case in it has with defeat, but it could very properly company of not being supplied with means to gain victories and defend our coast and headors.

Other NATIONS AT WORE.

would be entirely manned by American seamen. His second want is better ventilation for ships; intra, steam capstans; jourth, better stoam outers; fitth, uniformity in boats' sails. He states the condition of the new torpedo boats and of the several receiving ships, and concludes with the following

GENERAL BEMARES.

The people of this country are so deeply immersed in business and polluc that they eithe little attention to me necessives of a navy. While building up the industries of the country they togret that these require projection on the high seas as well as on shore. Our cuttes abound with policulars to the projection of the country they togret that these require projection on the high seas as well as on shore. Our cuttes abound with policular to the projection of the high seas our carried by said to be policed by Ameritan sinus-of-war, and but for the navies of foreign Powers the ocean would swarm with pirates.

Our cutterns abroad are frequently obliged to go to the French or engine admirals for protection, and in the Pacific Ocean our missioneries, who are doing much good in civilizing the savage islanders, have to depend almost entrely on foreign navies, as we have not ships to send among them. Hose rauntiar with the subject will admit that our navy, small as it is, has periormed its legitimate duties institutiven the past, and that at present its officers are doing their bast to seep up with the foundation of our navy its officers have not only done their duty in war, but have in time of peace and only done their duty in war, but have in time of peace and only opened up commerce with the removal countries and by careful surveys made ine pathway across the ocean ulear to our merchant vessels. Compare their exand of largely to the prographical knowledge of the world, opened an commerce with the removest countries and by careful stryeys made the pathway across the commerce of the pathway across the compares with those of the most enterprising navigators of feature times, and cut officers will not suffer by the comparison. Many of the oil navigators left but means accounts of their discoveries, while our explorations level always been conducted in such a manner as to be the first whole human race.

Whatever romance may attach to the younges of the early instructors they were, in truth, both adventurers, pushing their fail barks into storing seas and it many cases leaving across a clew to the points they visited. Our officers, with the hirs attrood of their producesor, possess a knowledge of goodesy that has enabled them to determine with exactimate the position of every coast and hidden danger, and our charts are now in use by all commerced in machines.

averybody remembers the expedition, under com-bins of Liculations Wilkes, which visited wil parts of a world, and made charts of every place it visited. This expedition performed an amount of labor atmost fruitagn, of which our merchant ships are at this day aping the bounds. omine are Ferry, at the head of a naval squadron, and the commerce of Japan, which had been lost to

Comme over Ferry, at the head of a naval squadron opened the commerce of Japan, which had been jost to the world for conjuctes.

The notest of his action can be seen by the increase of the commerce in that quarter, of the glose and by the melliplication of American must greenships to Can.

chinery to raise them, to say nothing of the danger of being completely, disabled by heavy also while sayolving on their protes.

Great diversity of opinion has existed in the minds of experienced near with regard to the best form of fighting of their protest and many and the regard to the best form of fighting of foreign brooks. This many fighting of the read of the protest of

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

A PROTEST PROM MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS Wendell Phillips addresses the following lettes to the Boston Advertiser:-

Will you allow me some in your columns to re-cerd my protest against the Civil Rights bill which has passed the Senate and awaits the action of the House or Representatives? My chief objection is that it sanctions separate schools for whites and

such a sanction given by national law to caste is a surrender of the principles for which the war was waged, and which men aupposed wore guaranters, we found dispute or peril by the mational violet of the principles for which the war was waged, and which men aupposed wore guaranters, expond dispute or peril by the mational violet is the to cancet that both races shall, in semarate schools, enjoy "equal educational privileges in all respects," The thing is impossible.

Look at this plan in the light of common acquestion at respect, which could maintain a school in each school district, and thus almost occube the cost of the system. Unless you do so the result will be gross inequality. The colored people do not all the system of the common them to do so. It, therefore, you tricks of the down it will be gross. Burdehip and inequality. Each white child attends the school nearest his house. The child tatends the school nearest his house, the child tatends the school nearest his house, the child tatends the school nearest his house, the child the standing school. Experience in many cities shows this.

But supposs you have double schools the each direct of children ends in a few districts, come young children must have the toil and risk of traselling long distances and be often by storms wholly prevented from reaching schools the each their objections will be hereded. They know the does not the school in any exist; they have induced, and their objections will be hereded. They are popular; their children will be carenully attended to. The schools that children will be carenully attended to. The schools that children will be carenully attended to. The schools that children will be carenully attended to. The schools are children will be carenully attended to. The schools are children will be carenully attended to. The schools have children will be carenully attended to. The schools have children will be carenully attended to. The schools have children will be school should be children to the children will be children to

tion. How many years of angry agitation, how much disturbance of business, how many broken convictes and parties, how long and bloody a war, it took to dislodge that fatal graft we all know. This bill introduced into the Legislature a similar compromise, custroning case as a legal term and of American life. The South watches easering this concession. In 1850 the South ratches easering the two ways—one Jefferson Davis opened—seesie and fight. To the other path Alexander Stepnent potated—remain in the Union, and govern by holding the balance of power between parties.

The first course has been tited and it failed. The dogged and unyielding South girls herselt now to try the second under Stephens' lead. What they desire and need is a social system based on caste, and a national law that sanctions it. This arms them for another effort. It is a concession that, in principle, they were right and we were wrong. It is a peculiarity separating them from northern civilization, and sufficient to familia that exprit de corps which will give them sinduced in the Union. It can obles the while race and doubles its advantages. While the near submits to the insuit he loses half his method and the day of republican capants is indefinitely postnosed. This recognition of race is the first postnosed. and doubles its advantages. While the basto submits to the insult he loss half his method; and the day of republican equality is indefined; and the day of republican equality is indefined; postponed. This recognition of race is the first step in Stephans' capal. Take it, and the ration has been shorn again by the Delilar that led her captive for two generations. I wonder the business men of the nation are so bind. We yet stagger under the dobt and effects of the war. It will take five or fen years more to clear the field for industrial prosperity. Meanwhile the whole arena and the whole national attention are needed or manical and industrial problems of the first innortance. I want business men that it has built passes it will rouse another sectional agitation; the North with not quietly yield what it has bought with so much blood—a clean statute book. The men and wonen who once shock the nation are not yet dead, and their disciples, born of the war, are young and easer spirits. The spirit of Sumner's deathbod is still matching on, even if the men was stood around it do betray him.

But-incess men, instead of saving the luture for the great interests of industry and progress, are supplied allowing a step which will give us another generation of quarrelsothe debate, broken churches, parties scattered and bankrupt, and the gravest questions of labor and finance pushed aside and silenced, or, worse still, bartered and traded in—made the mer weapons with which carnest men fight another tables. Have we bried 1,000,000 men and sheat \$5,000,000,000

traded in—made the mere weapons with which carnest men fight alrother battle. Have we barried 1,000,000 men and speat \$2,000,000,000 without learning that we cannot tamper with the principles which america our social and crit system? It the war solited anything it settled this, that neither law hor constitution here can recognize race in any way or in any dircumstances. It protest against the halfonal disgrace and crime of instance sagainst the halfonal disgrace and crime of instances the wicked folly that is about to need the time, means and oloud of another generation is fightly settled, and which it needs only the siern velo of carness and determined men to put forever out of the reach of political treachers. The American church loves to claim that in days past it did attainty on the slave question—was alar-sighted, vighiant and active as became it place. Let it sit now to prevent a step which disgraces and mars our civilization—which will again rein churches with bitter departs and subject them to the same terrible test that twenty years ago wrecked so often their claim to be Curistian caurches.

Better have no Civil Rights law. Let the amendments stand alone. Wait, without special legislation, till half a million of black voices get from

ments stand alone. Wait, without special legism-tion, till half a million of black votes get from Congress and the courts such a construction of the Congress and the courts such a construction of the fourteenth amendment as the trainers intended and the nation understood it to bear. That will at least save as from the legal concession of a principle which will create another South and arm another North against her. Men who shad the present situation, and who, looking beneath the surface, discern the purpose of the south, will not charge me with exaggeration.

WENDELL PRILLIPS.

THE ULSTERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Uistermen's (Ireland) Associa tion was beld far evening at No. 105 Worth street fuemas Ryan presided. The names of over twenty new members were entered on the books.

Irvine Scholes was elected temporary freasures of the association, and a committee was appointed to procure suitable rooms for future meetings, of the association.